

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. BAILEY, PROP.

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REMINISCENCES OF THE COUNTY OF GREENVILLE.

The name of "Greenville District" is said to have been given, in Mill's Statistics of South Carolina, on account of "the physical face of the country, presenting a remarkably verdant appearance." The better opinion, however, is, that the District was named after General Nathaniel Green, who rescued South Carolina from the British Government, about the time the District was being settled.

The first settlement of Greenville county was commenced in 1766, but progressed very slowly till after the Indian treaty of 1777, by which the lands were ceded to the State. In 1776 Paris, an Englishman and Indian trader moved to Greenville from Virginia and built a house where the city of Greenville now stands. The house was located near the spring now owned by Doctor Irvine. "Paris Mountain" seven miles west of the city was called after him. He took a grant or obtained a patent from King George the III, for ten miles square, including the present town of Greenville. But in our revolutionary struggle, he remained loyal to the crown of Great Britain, and his grant was repudiated by the State of South Carolina. Mr. Paris had two daughters, one of whom married John Cunningham a wealthy merchant of Charleston, and became the mother of the Hon. Richard Cunningham who was for many years a Senator in our State Legislature from the city of Charleston.

About the same time, Jacob O'Bannon Hite moved from Virginia and settled on the Enoree River nine miles below the Court House, on a place recently owned by Nathaniel Morgan, deceased. Mr. Hite was a gentleman of wealth and intelligence, and was massacred by the Indians with several of his children during the revolutionary war. His wife and two daughters were taken captives and carried off, but afterwards rescued, and they returned to Virginia. The State of South Carolina made a grant of land to one of his sons, who died before the grant was perfected. Since my admittance to the Bar, a suit was brought by the heirs of young Hite for this tract of land which included a portion of the city of Greenville, South of the Reedy River. The action was abandoned after ascertaining the death of Hite before the issuing of the grant.

The father of General Wade Hampton of revolutionary fame and great grand father of the present General Wade Hampton, moved from North Carolina before the commencement of the revolutionary war, and settled some miles below Hite's in the edge of Spartanburg District, and was also massacred by the Indians, with his wife and several of his sons, at the same time that Hite was killed.

The settlement of Greenville increased after the treaty of 1777 with the Cherokees, but was checked again by the war of 1779 with that tribe. After the subjugation of the Indians by General Pickens, the settlement of the District increased very rapidly and especially after the termination of the revolutionary war in 1783. The tide of emigration from North Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania, became very strong before the opening of the land office in 1784, which enabled all settlers to take out grants for any lands they might desire. No settlers came from the lower part of South Carolina, and there was very little intercourse between the two sections of the State.

The District of Greenville was established by an act of the Legislature in 1786, and its boundaries defined. They were the old Indian boundary between Laurens and Greenville, the Saluda River between Pendleton and Greenville, and the North Carolina line. The line between Spartanburg and Greenville was not designated, but afterwards by surveyors, and an act of the Legislature. By the act of 1786, County Courts were established in Greenville, to sit quarterly, and the Circuit Court set at Ninety-six, (old Cambridge.) Persons having business in the circuit Court, had to go from

Greenville to Ninety-six.

In the early history of South Carolina, and for nearly one hundred years after the settlement of the State, the courts sat no where except in the city of Charleston, where all judicial business, civil and criminal was transacted. Persons from all parts of the State, two hundred and fifty miles distant had to go to Charleston to have justice administered or crime punished. This became a serious grievance and gave rise to the "Regulators" in the upper country, who were a sort of modern "Ku Klux," organized for the purpose of punishing and preventing crime, and administering justice in a very summary way on "scalawags," horse thieves and plunderers. In order to remedy this evil and bring the administration of justice nearer home, the Legislature in 1768 extended the holding of courts to Orangeburg, Camden, Ninety-six, Cheraw, Georgetown and Beaufort—Charleston was no longer the State, as Paris is France.

In 1784 there was also established in South Carolina a court of Chancery and three Chancellors were elected to administer Equity. Previous to this time the Governor and his council had exercised all chancery jurisdiction throughout the State. The same year County Courts were established throughout the greater portion of the State, in addition to the circuit courts established as above stated in 1768. The circuit court for the District of Greenville, sat at old Cambridge, till 1791, when Justice of the circuit court for Pendleton and Greenville, then called Washington District. In 1798 the county court system was abolished, and a circuit court established in each county. This was regarded as a great improvement in our judiciary system and has continued permanent ever since. The sitting of the court at Pickensville was discontinued, and Greenville and Pendleton had each a court of its own, held twice a year at their respective county seats.

In 1793 commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to select a more suitable place for a Court House in Greenville District. Henry Mitchell Wood, Larkin Tarrant, John Thomas, jr., and James Harrison Barnett were named as commissioners. The next year the Legislature appointed another set of commissioners to locate the county seat. They were Rev. James Tarrant, John McBeth, Peter Sartor, Isaac Green, Paul Abner, Samuel Walker, William Anderson, Robert Nel on, Martin Adams, William Goodlett, Josiah Foster, Silas Williams, James Kilgore, Thomas Townsend, and William Choise. By this last board of commissioners, the county seat was permanently established where it now is in the city of Greenville. The first Court House erected, was built, as I have heard my father say, who settled in the District in 1785, of round pine logs. This rude temple of justice, in the course of a few years, gave place to one of more pretension, which was framed, sealed, weather-boarded and covered with shingles. In after time as the population of the county increased, this new Court House was found to be entirely too small, and it was disposed of to Chancellor Thompson for a dwelling house. He moved it on top of the hill where Tench Cox now lives, and added wings to the house. The new Court House was erected in the centre of Main street, just between the present court houses, and stood there till 1826, when it gave place to the present old court house. Captain Wickliffe purchased the old wooden court house, removed it to the lot now belonging to the estate of Col. Hoke, where it was burnt some years ago.

Although the district of Greenville was rapidly settled after the close of the revolution war, yet the county seat, or village progressed very slowly for a great number of years. It was a very humble place in 1819 or 20 when the State road was completed over the Saluda Mountains. The building of this road gave new life and prosperity to the village. It became the great thoroughfare of the West. The wealth and fashion of the lower parts of Georgia and South Carolina were attracted by it as the best access to the mountains, and the watering places in Virginia and North Carolina. Hotels sprang up and soon the village became the third town in the State. But I will have more to say on this subject hereafter.

The early settlers of Greenville District were a mixture of people, mostly from Virginia, hardy, enterprising, intelligent and energetic in their character and pursuits. Many of them were men of mark-

ed ability and talents, such men as Paris and Hite, whom I have already mentioned. Judge Pendleton of Virginia, settled on Grove creek, eight miles below the village, where General Garrison afterwards lived. He built there, the first framed house ever put up in the district, and introduced the culture of indigo in this part of the country. He was a Judge of the State, and the district of Pendleton was named in honor of him. He was a gentleman of high character and attainments. His winters were spent in Charleston. He had no wife or family, and his health was very delicate in the latter part of his life. He died of consumption, soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Captain Samuel Earle the father of Judge Earle settled on Saluda River fifteen miles above the village, and owned a large body of lands on the three forks of the river. He was a gallant officer in the regular army during the revolutionary war. He was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, and also of the convention which formed the State constitution of 1791. He was elected a member of Congress, as the successor of General Pickens, and represented the districts of Spartanburg, Greenville, Pendleton, Abbeville and Laurens. He was a gentleman of pure and unsullied character, and by nature a great man, with many eccentricities of character, and a most desponding disposition. He had no relish for politics and resigned his seat in

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Rules for Table Etiquette.

- 1st. Do not keep others waiting for you, either at the beginning or close of the meal.
- 2d. Do not sip soup from the tip, but from the side of the spoon.
- 3d. Be careful not to drop or spill anything on the table-cloth.
- 4th. Keep your plate neat—do not heap all sorts of food on it at once.
- 5th. In passing your plate to be re-filled, retain the knife and fork.
- 6th. When asked for a dish, do not shove but hand it.
- 7th. While drinking do not look around.
- 8th. Instruct the servant to hand the cup at the left side, so that it may be received at the right hand.
- 9th. Do not drink your tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer. The saucer is to hold the cup not to drink from.
- 10th. Use the knife for cutting only—never put it to the lips nor in the mouth.
- 11th. Break your bread into small pieces and rest them on your plate while spreading.
- 12th. Do not eat too fast—besides giving one the appearance of greed, it is not healthful.
- 13th. If you find anything unpleasant in your food, put it aside as quietly as possible without drawing the attention of others to it.
- 14th. Do not open the lips, nor make any unnecessary noise in chewing.
- 15th. Do not touch your head while at the table.
- 16th. Do not rest the elbow on the table.
- 17th. Do not speak with the mouth full.
- 18th. Require the servant to brush the table neatly before bringing on the desert.
- 19th. Be careful and attentive to the wants of those about you.
- 20th. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.
- 21st. Do not say anything which you are not willing all present should hear.
- 22d. Leave your plate with the knife and fork lying parallel, the handles pointing to the right.
- 23d. Never leave the table before others without asking the lady or gentleman who preside to excuse you.

An Irish Judge sagely contended, in an argument on the construction of a will, that "it appeared to him that the testator meant to keep a life interest in the estate to himself." Carran answered: "True, my Lord; testators do generally secure a life interest for themselves, but in this case I rather think you can take the will for the deed."

CLEANING TIN WARE.—An experienced house keeper says the best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. She gives the following directions: "Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new."

United States District Court.

MONDAY, August 21, 1871.
The Court was opened at 10 o'clock, Hon. G. S. Bryan presiding.

Grand, Petit and Pleas Jurors answered to their names.

U. S. vs. John Rix—Failing to remove Revenue Stamps from empty barrels. Jury No. 1, charged with this case rendered the following verdict: Guilty.—O. B. Irvine, foreman.

U. S. vs. Joseph Scott—Being a distiller without paying special tax. Jury No. 2, charged with this case rendered the following verdict: Not guilty. Wm. Goldsmith foreman.

Court then adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, August 22, 1871.
Court opened at 9 o'clock, Hon. G. S. Bryan presiding.

Jurors answered to their names.

U. S. vs. Gabriel Posey—Voting under age. W. E. Earle for Government, and Edward F. Stokes for Defendant, Jury No. 1, charged with this case, Dr. Irvine and Mr. Hennig peremptorily challenged by Defendant, in whose stead John Campbell and Thomas Benson were sworn, and Henry M. Smith was made foreman. The Jury return into Court with the following verdict: Guilty. H. M. Smith foreman.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wm. S. Brown, Assignee of Keese & McNally, Bankrupts, vs. Arthur P. Hubbard, Mrs. Adaline Keese and others—Petition to set aside conveyance &c., B. F. Whitner, pro pet. Ordered that notice of said day be published in an daily paper published in Atlanta, Ga., calling on the non-resident Defendant to show cause why prayer of petition should not be granted.

Court adjourned until tomorrow 9 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871.
The Court was opened at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. G. S. Bryan presiding.

The Grand, Petit and Pleas Jurors answered to their names as on previous days.

U. S. vs. Gabriel Posey—Voting under age, sentenced to imprisonment for two months and pay a fine of ten dollars.

The Grand Jury returned into Court with the following bill and finding as follows, to wit:

U. S. vs. Alexander Bryce, jr.—Suffering prisoner to escape, Act June 21 Sec. 1. True bill.

U. S. vs. Jos. Tucker—Conspiring against a citizen because of his voting. Earle and Byron for Government, and Carlisle & Duncan for Defendant. Jury No. 2, charged with this case not being able to agree, the Judge discharged the Jury and ordered a mistrial to be entered.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Jno. D. Kennedy of Camden—Petition for voluntary Bankruptcy, W. L. DePass, pro pet. After hearing petition, ordered that the petitioner be adjudged a Bankrupt, and that it be referred to Julius C. Carpenter Register.

In the matter of Stephen C. Clyburn of Camden, S. C.—Petition for voluntary Bankruptcy, W. L. DePass pro pet. After hearing petition, ordered that the petitioner be adjudged a Bankrupt, and referred to Julius C. Carpenter, Register.

Ex parte Silas Ingram of Ches terfield—Petition for final discharge, W. L. DePass, pro pet.—Ordered that a hearing be had on the fourth of October at 12 M. before W. I. Clawson, Register in Bankruptcy at Yorkville S. C. &c.

The Court adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

ADDITIONAL AND EXPLANATORY PRESENTMENT.

We beg leave to call your Honor's attention to the crowded condition of our county jail, and the want of accommodations for the United States prisoners. At each of the sittings of your Court the convicts average about fifty, many of them sentenced from thirty days to ten years imprisonment. In the present building there are only four cells to accommodate all, both State and federal.

The jailor is compelled to crowd from twelve to fifteen in each, until Court adjourns, when the prisoners have to be sent and distributed to the other counties, often to insecure jails, where the sentence of the Court is not inflected.

We would therefore recommend the building of a suitable jail in this City, for the accommodation of all the United States prisoners undergoing sentence in this State, as this is one of the most healthy sections that could be selected for the erection of such a building.

THOS. STEEN, Foreman.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer August 8.]

A Child Mangled by Dogs.

In a tanyard of Ernest Biersch, thirteen dogs, some grown and some half grown, have been harbored for some time past. Fed upon the offal which is plentiful and foul in such a place, these animals have become fiercer even than their breed—cross between the powerful Newfoundland and the brutal "bull"—would have made them. Red mouthed, gaunt and horrible, it is a wonder that such a pack could have existed in the midst of a civilized community so long as they did, and not have been sooner heard. Last night at 6 o'clock, Willie Biersch, a bright seven year old son of the well-to-do owner of the tanyard, and criminally careless master of the bounds, left his grandfather's and started homeward, intending to call for his father en route.

He entered the tanyard unmindful or unaware that the employees had left it to the care of its night guardians, thirteen dog harpers. He had nearly reached the centre of the place, and had called for his father, when long keen fangs were thrust into him from behind, and he was dragged by a large dog literally into the loft of one of the sheds, other dogs coming to the assistance of their fellow. At the taste of blood the fierceness of the huge mongrels caught fire, the boy was dragged again down the steps, and rolled in the filth of the yard until all semblance of humanity had left him. Black, bleeding, and dying, he still clung with his face downward to the ground. It was at this moment that the neighbors became aware of what was transpiring. A bold man sprang over the fence to the rescue, but was immediately driven out by the now maddened and terrible dogs.

The men went in with pitchforks, and people driving on the avenue stopped and went to the rescue with knives and pistols. It was brief and bloody work. The dogs were slain to the last puppy, but not before a strong man had carried what was left of Willie to his grandfather's. Here he was received by his grandmother, who washed him to the likeness of a boy. The flesh had been chawed from his scalp; there were great, ugly gashes in forehead, cheeks and lips. Great pieces of skin hung from the back of his head. Ghastly holes, their edges lacerated with tooth-marks, were under his arms; legs and other tender parts of his body bore wounds beyond description. And yet he lived. No vital had been reached. He could even tell, brokenly, how the attack had begun.

Benefits of Sunshine.

Seclusion from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized life. The same cause which makes the potato vines white and sickly, when grown in the dark cellars, operates to produce the pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength.

One of the ablest lawyers in our country, a victim of long and hard brain labor, came to me a year ago suffering from partial paralysis. The right leg and hip were reduced in size with constant pain in the loins. He was obliged in coming up stairs to lift up the left foot first, dragging the right foot after it. Pale, feeble, miserable he told me he had been failing for several years, and closed with, "My work is done. At six ty I find myself worn out."

I directed him to lie down under a large window and allow the sun to shine on every part of his body; at first ten minutes a day, increasing the time until he could expose himself to the direct rays of the sun for a full hour. His habits were not essentially altered in any other particular. In six months he came running up stairs like a vigorous man of forty, and declared, with sparkling eyes, "I have twenty years more of work in me."

I have assisted many dyspeptic, neuralgic, rheumatic and hypochondriacal people into health by the sun cure. I have so many facts illustrating the wonderful power of the sun's direct rays in curing certain classes of invalids that I have seriously thought of publishing a work "on the denominated the "Sun Cure."

[Home and Health.]

SINGULAR.—The first battle of the late war and the surrender of Lee's army both took place on lands belonging to Mr. Wilmer McLean, of Virginia.

Terrible Loss of Life by a Volcanic Eruption in the Malay Archipelago.

Batavia, papers, received at London by the overland mail, via India, contain details of a terrible calamity which has visited the small island of Tagalanda, in the Malay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the island of Celebes.

The volcano of Ruwang broke out, after a long interval of inactivity. It was preceded by a terrible earthquake, which unroofed the dwellings and rent their walls asunder.

The eruption was of the most fearful character. Several craters opened around the side of the volcano, and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosion causing a tremendous roar, which was heard all over the neighboring islands.

The outbreak was accompanied by concussion of the sea. A wave forty yards in height issued with lightning speed, and, swept all the human beings, houses, cattle and horses, from the surface of the island. From every crater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red hot stones, disrupted fragments of rock and currents of mud were thrown with immense force high into the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano.

Besides covering the whole surface of the island, the matters thrown out accumulated in some places, forming hills several hundred feet high. Amid the most terrific explosion an island suddenly rose up from the sea.

All Malays, are stated to have perished by the eruption. Not a single being on the island could be saved.

A Cure for Every Drunkard.

A Dr. Johnson gives a prescription to cure every drunkard which amounts to this:

1. Eat comfortable meals at regular hours, partaking especially of farinaceous food, vegetables and fruits three times a day.
2. Exercise regularly, but so as not to induce fatigue.
3. Have regular and long sleep, going to bed and rising at regular hours, and take a sleep about noon.
4. Keep the mind as much interested and amused as possible by harmless games sports, etc.
5. Take a warm bath daily about 11 A. M., if convenient.
6. Break up all old associations.
7. Keep away from old resorts.
8. Quit chewing and smoking tobacco, for this blunts the moral sense and makes the imagination dull. Liquor makes the ideal faculty wild and unsettled while tobacco makes it obtuse.
9. Never forget that if you are to be a new man you must have new ideas, and these must be such as to make you discard the use of alcohol in all its forms. Do not take it as a medicine any more than as a pervage, for it will weaken the old desire in the one case as readily as in the other.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.—Young man, in the flush of early strength, stop and think ere you take a downward step. Many a precious life is wrecked through carelessness alone. If you find yourself in low company, do not sit carelessly by till you are gradually but surely drawn into the whirlpool of iniquity and shame, but think of the consequences of such a course. Rational thought will lead you to seek the society of your superiors and you must improve by the association. A benevolent use of your example and influence for the elevation of your inferiors is a noble thing; even the most depraved are not beyond such help. But the young man of impressive character must, at least, think, and beware lest he fall himself a victim. Think before you touch the wine; see its effect upon thousands, and that you are no stronger than they were in their youth. Think before you allow angry passions to overcome your reason; it is thus that murderers are made. Think before, in a dark hour of temptation, lest you become a thief. Think well ere a lie or an oath passes your lips; for a man of pure speech only can merit respect. Ah! think on things true and lovely, and of good report, that there may be better men and happier women in the world.

A PLEASANT old gentleman of Teutonic antecedents committed hari kari on a Mississippi steamboat, recently, and the jury rendered a verdict of "suicide in the first degree."

I THINK we ought to live in our best rooms ourselves a good deal more than we do. We owe it to ourselves and our children that we use the best things we have in the house all the time. If you have a house that is not fit to use, burn it up! Live as well as you can, and accustom your children to as good living as you can afford them. At any rate in spiritual housekeeping this is eminently desirable. Christians should live in the best rooms that their souls contain, because Christ comes to them every day and they should be ready to receive him.

AN ISLAND SWEEP BY A VOLCANIC WAVE.—One of the most terrible of the appalling calamities that have lately occurred in those quarters of the globe which are subject to great convulsions of nature is reported from the Batavia papers by the cable. A small island in the Malay archipelago, known as Tagalanda, was swept by a wave forty yards in height, caused by a concussion of the sea, which accompanied an outburst of the volcano of Ruwang. All human beings on the island, four hundred and sixteen in number, together with their cattle, horses and other animals, perished in the sudden deluge.

Two Irishmen met after a long separation, and to an inquiry after the health of a third person the reply was: "Oh, he's been ill; he's had fever; it has worn him him down as a thread paper.—You are thin, and I am thin, but begone! this may be dangerous going wrongly from right premises. Here the idea is fully conveyed, but, in the hurry of clothing the thought with language, the mode of expression is incorrect. And such is that amusing thing "an Irish bull."

VERSAILLES, August 15.

The defence of M. Gustave Courvet, which was submitted to the court martial to-day, is to the effect that he joined the Commune for the purpose of endeavoring to affect a pacification between its members and the Versailles authorities, and that to his personal exertion was due the saving of many articles of art from destruction during the siege of Paris.

LONDON, August 15.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined to receive the address of welcome which had been prepared to tender him, except at the express wish of the British nation. The strike at New Castle continues, and many of the striking workmen are emigrating to America.

A new game for the parlor has just been invented called "Charity and Consolation," and is played with forfeits, the rule of the game being that gentlemen shall redeem their forfeits with money, which is to be given to some charitable purpose. Gentlemen, when asked to take a hand in the game, usually, say, "they do not care to play."

COPENHAGEN, August 15.

Most stringent precautionary measures have been forced by the Danish Government for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the country.

The Laurensville Herald of the 18th says only partial rains have fallen. In many portions of the county no rain have fallen for seven weeks.

The same paper reports the burning of the steam mills of Mr. Henry Suber, at Martin's Depot, on the 18th inst. Loss, about \$5,000.

The fate of Satarita and Big Tree, sentenced to death, has been referred to the Governor of Texas. The Indian Commissioner has recommended imprisonment for life.

A heavy typhoon at Koba, Japan, on the 4th ult., caused the loss of four hundred lives. Several vessels were wrecked.

H. T. Hembold the great Bucha patent, medicine man, attempted suicide the other day in New York, but failed.

It is about one hundred years since the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches in Newberry County were organized.

One or two cases of Cholera are reported in New York.

Some talk is made of contesting the Charleston municipal election.

Ninety six counties in Kentucky give Leslie 40,000 majority.